

RUSSIAN RETURNS TO THIS COUNTRY

Former Nobleman Was Deported Because of Mistaken Identity.

RESTORED TO CITIZENSHIP

Police Ordered to Enforce Law Prohibiting Sale of Tobacco to Boys Under Sixteen.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lynchburg, Va., March 7.—(Ind.) do Garrowski, a former Russian nobleman who was deported by the Federal government from here fifteen months ago on the ground that he was an undesirable citizen, returned to Lynchburg to-day and he will take possession of his estate near Lynchburg.

De Garrowski brings with him evidence to show that he has been restored to his full citizenship, and that he was deported because of a mistaken identity. He came here direct from New York. While in Europe he was able to show Secretary Nagle that his case was one of mistaken identity.

A house belonging to Mrs. Xannie Watts of Lynchburg, located in Amherst County opposite the Y. M. C. A. playground, was destroyed by fire at noon to-day, the loss probably being about \$1,000, on which there was no insurance. The fire caught from an over-heated kettle of gas tar.

The police of Lynchburg have been ordered to see that the State law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to boys under sixteen years of age is enforced. Not a few dealers have been in the habit of selling cigarettes to boys, and an effort is to be made to break it up. The headway was made to-day by a committee named to raise \$5,000 to back a United States League team here this year. The committee members announced they will experience no trouble in getting the full amount. President William and his Reading backers are expected here next week.

The government thermometers in the city last night registered a minimum of twenty degrees, being only five degrees warmer than the coldest day of the winter. This temperature, however, was down to 7 degrees as late as the 14th of the month, and the absolute minimum since the establishment of the government record here in 1871 is 14 degrees.

The drop in the temperature last night, when compared with the maximum for yesterday, was 23 degrees.

NOTED AUTHORITY TO HOLD INSTITUTE

Teachers and Religious Workers Will Hear Dr. Honline Next Week.

Dr. M. A. Honline, of New York City, the noted authority in psychology and pedagogy, one of the expert team leaders in the Men and Religion Movement, will be in Richmond as follows: Monday and Tuesday, and conduct an institute free to all interested in boys' work and religious education. The institute will be held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. There will be three meetings, open to the public, of especial interest to all day school and Sunday school teachers and workers.

Monday, March 10, 4 P. M., Broad Street Methodist Church, when Dr. Honline will speak on "The Boy Problem."

Tuesday, March 11, 5:15 P. M., Joseph Bryan Memorial Auditorium, Y. M. C. A. Building, "The Problem of Religious Education."

Dr. Honline was so effective in the Richmond region movement that his trained ability are in demand everywhere along the line of the boy problem, psychology and pedagogy. He has been lately honored with the degree of Doctor of Literature by the University of Virginia. For five years he was connected with the educational society of the Ohio Sunday School Association, and for two years was director of education in the United Brethren Church. He has taken special work in history, economics, sociology and political science, and postgraduate work in some of the largest universities in psychology and pedagogy.

DR. MONTGOMERY ACCEPTS

Will Deliver Address at William and Mary on March 15.

Lynchburg, Va., March 7.—Dr. Walter A. Montgomery, formerly a member of the William and Mary faculty, has accepted an invitation of the Spotwood Club to deliver a public address in the William and Mary chapel on Saturday night, March 15.

The subject of Dr. Montgomery's address will be "The Soldier Author." Dr. Montgomery was one of the most brilliant and popular professors at William and Mary, and his address will be heard by a large audience.

W. R. Broadbent, of West Point, Va., is to-day in town for the sale of Mr. Polly, a six-year-old colt in James City County, belonging to Captain Clinton Shannon, of Newport News. The purchaser was Thomas Dana, of Pittsburgh, the price paid being \$1,500. It is understood that Mr. Dana purchased the place for a country home only.



THE STAIN

by FORREST HALSEY

Author of "The Bawler-Out," etc.

A young girl's inherited mania for stealing brings her before a heartless judge. Her attorney discovers an extraordinary relationship between the two. There is an immensely dramatic scene at the trial, which alone raises the story out of the ordinary.

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NEWS OF SOUTH RICHMOND

NO CANDIDATES OUT

Legislative Situation Remains Unchanged—Dr. Hagland Declines to Run.

There has been no change during the past week in the political situation in Chesterfield. The same rumors of candidates for legislative honors are still going the rounds, but as yet no one has come out in the open.

The proposed fight against the reappointment of William G. Owens, of Middleham, as school superintendent has not yet materialized, although several prospective candidates have been mentioned at this time. He has expressed himself as appreciating the compliment implied by the solicitation of friends, but after full consideration has decided not to run.

Mr. Owens is sitting tight in the boat, and his friends are rallying to his assistance. He is now filling the unexpired term of Dr. Charles M. Hagland, and is a candidate for reappointment at the expiration of the term on April 15. His political activities, it is said, are the cause of the attempt to oust him from the hands of another. Mr. Owens is confident that his services during the past twelve months will warrant his reappointment. During that time the schools in the county have reached the highest point of efficiency in the history of Chesterfield, and forward strides are being made every day.

In the Courts.

Two white men, J. A. Canale and J. H. Llewellyn, appeared in Police Court, Part II, on a charge of fighting on the streets. Each was fined \$5 and costs.

The men were arrested by Captain A. S. Wright and Officers J. F. Baughman and C. E. Finley, in the midst of an active pugilistic encounter near Ninth and Perry streets.

Sam Brown, Sam Jackson, Irving Branch and George Brown, all colored, charged with carrying and using a dangerous language last Sunday on Middleham Turnpike, were each assessed \$25 and costs by Magistrate L. W. Chestnut in the Swansboro Court yesterday morning.

Install New Minister.

The formal installation of Rev. John W. Kinchelov as the pastor of the Bridge Street Baptist Church will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Kinchelov was chosen by the congregation at the church to succeed Rev. James W. Purinton, who resigned to accept a call to Roanoke. He reached this city three weeks ago, but because a large number of the congregation wished to attend the inaugural last Tuesday the installation was delayed.

Bishop to Condemn Class.

Rev. B. D. Tucker, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, will administer the rite of confirmation to-morrow night to a class at Meade Memorial Episcopal Church. The service will begin at 8:15 o'clock, instead of the usual hour.

Services were held in the church last night Rev. E. P. Osgood assisted Rev. Ernest Warren, the rector, and delivered the sermon.

Begin Evangelistic Services.

Evangelistic services will be held at Ashbury Methodist Church every night of next week. The following ministers will conduct the services in the order named: Rev. C. E. Green, Rev. A. W. Wynn, Rev. J. L. Bradford, and Rev. R. M. White. The meetings will begin at 8 o'clock P. M.

The services at the church to-morrow will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. L. Eggleston. His morning subject will be "The Man Who Does Not Interest Himself." At night he will preach on "The Fountain of Youth."

At Central Methodist Church there will be preaching at both services to-morrow by Rev. Henry C. Pfeiffer, the pastor. Rev. R. M. White, pastor of Decatur Street Methodist Church, will talk before the Sunday school at 3:15 A. M.

Suit Is Filed.

Suit was yesterday instituted in Hustings Court, Part II, by L. J. Chestnut against L. H. Dunstan. The bill is in assumpsit, with the amount to be recovered placed at \$2,500. George B. White represents the plaintiff. No answer has been filed.

declaration was filed with the attorney's memorandum.

S. T. Beveridge transferred to Mrs. Virginia Buss property fronting 155 feet on McDonough Street, near Ninth, for \$10 and other valuable considerations. The deed of bargain and sale covering the transaction was placed on record yesterday in Hustings Court, Part II.

Funeral of Mrs. Cottrell.

The funeral of Mrs. A. A. Cottrell will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock from Central Methodist Church. Rev. Henry C. Pfeiffer, the pastor, will conduct the services. The burial will be in Maury Cemetery.

Personal Mention.

L. W. Belcher, father-in-law of Officer A. T. Traylor, of Chesterfield County, continues seriously ill at his home. It is probable that he will be moved to a local hospital for treatment.

Mrs. W. E. Taylor, of Greve, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Tunstall.

Mrs. George Jones, accompanied by Miss Marie DuVal, will leave to-day for Atlanta, where they will visit Mrs. J. Pay DuVal.

MIGRATORY BIRDS GIVEN PROTECTION

Bill Passed in Last Hours of Congress Will Aid in Game Conservation.

Virginians who have been interested in the protection of game and insectivorous birds, with members of the Audubon Society, are gratified at the passage of the Weeks-McLean bill, affording Federal protection to migratory birds. In the rush of legislation, and in the excitement incident to the inauguration, the fact that this bill was passed by the House on the last day of the session went almost unnoticed. It had previously passed the Senate.

There was little opposition to the measure, but its enactment is considered a victory, in view of the fact that during the session of Congress just ended almost no general legislation was passed. The success of this movement is felt to be due to the efforts of sportsmen and others who desired the protection of wild life.

Protects "Interstate" Birds.

An act to protect migratory game and insectivorous birds in the United States.

It enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all wild geese, wild swans, brant, wild duck, snipe, plover, woodcock, wild quail, pigeons, and all other migratory game and insectivorous birds which, in their Northern and Southern migrations, pass through or over the United States, or any State or Territory, shall hereafter be deemed to be within the custody and protection of the government of the United States, and shall not be destroyed or taken contrary to regulations hereinafter provided therefor.

Section 2. That the Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized to effect the purpose of this act by prescribing and fixing closed seasons, having due regard to the zones of temperature, breeding habits and times and laws of migratory flight, thereby enabling the department to select and designate suitable districts for different portions of the country within which said closed seasons it shall not be lawful to shoot or by any device kill or seize and capture migratory birds within the protection of this law, and by declaring penalties by fine of not more than five or imprisonment for ninety days or both, for violations of such regulations.

Section 3. That the Department of Agriculture, after the preparation of said regulations, shall cause the same to be made public, and shall allow a period of three months in which said regulations may be examined and considered before final adoption, permitting, however, that, in case of emergency, public hearings thereon, and after final adoption, to cause same to be engrossed and submitted to the President of the United States for approval; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the local laws of the States and Territories for the protection of non-migratory game or other birds resident and breeding within their borders, nor to promote and render efficient the regulations of the Department of Agriculture provided under this statute.

Section 4. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,

SYLVESTER'S HEAD IS THEIR DEMAND

Suffragists Want Him Ousted Because of Actions of Police.

WASHINGTON IS STIRRED

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed Makes Bitter Attack on Congressman Heflin.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, March 7.—Nothing that has occurred in years has so stirred Washington as the suffrage police scandal. The list of witnesses who are to appear before the Senate investigating committee reads like a roll call from Washington's blue book.

To-morrow morning the second hearing of the inquiry will be held, and notables will be there in large numbers. The suffragists are demanding the head of Major Richard Sylvester, chief of police, and the police under him who neglected the women, as a reparation for the disgraceful incidents that marked the route of the parade.

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, daughter of former Congressman E. B. Hill, from Connecticut, gave the following signed statement to The Times-Dispatch to-night. Mrs. Weed is one of the star witnesses of the inquiry, and personally saw many shocking scenes.

All we ask of police in our out-of-door demonstrations is bodily protection and the maintenance of law and order. These were denied us by the metropolitan police force of the national capital. To his eternal disgrace be it said that Congressman Heflin, from Alabama, the heart of Dixie, where "chivalry" is supposed to produce its finest flowers, gave the keynote of abusive language to the hoodlums and drunks who used the epithets he applied to the "hikers" on the floor of the House of Representatives.

The indecency of the suggestions made in that speech were taken up by the roughs, who, without the restraints which the rules of the House of Representatives forced upon this Heflin person voiced freely and in vilest unrestrained language upon the women from Alabama who, by a strange irony of circumstances, marched directly behind the "hikers" in the suffrage parade.

The State flag of Alabama was torn by these same roughs from the hands of a beautiful young woman who carried it. If the State of Alabama does not rise to a man in protest against the disgraceful insult to its women and its flag, directly instigated by its representative in the national House of Representatives, it will have lost its self-respect for the womanhood of America.

The Washington police force, aided by a small disorderly rabble, has done us a service which years of preaching has both unavailingly and unsuccessfully attempted to demonstrate—that women must have direct political power in order to protect themselves and to be in a position to compel officials to act towards women with the same dignified consideration which they show toward those who now place and retain them in office.

DRINKING CUPS ON COAST LINE TRAINS

First Railroad in South to Furnish Sanitary Cups Free to Public.

Effective March 15, the passenger department of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company will take one of the most progressive steps of any Southern railway system—the installation of free individual drinking cups on all its trains. What this means for a hygienic standpoint, it is felt, can hardly be estimated, for the common drinking cup on railway trains has long been held by the scientific world to be the most prolific source of communicable diseases, to say nothing of the incivility of such common use of the average cup on a railway train.

The question of providing an adequate individual cup for the use of the traveling public has long been a subject of earnest consideration on the part of the passenger officials of the Coast Line, and it has been only within the past few days that satisfactory arrangements have been made for these cups, which are the most improved now manufactured, and an absolute success, it is claimed, from a hygienic point of view.

These cups on and after March 15 will be found in a convenient receptacle, or carton near the cooler in each coach, and they will be furnished in all reasonable quantities without cost to the passenger. The purchase of the entire system was recently made, and the quantity is 1,000 cabinets, which will hold 1,000,000 cups. Others will be purchased, of course, from time to time as they are used.

Many public service corporations have previously furnished individual cups from vending machines at a nominal cost, with the exception of a very few, but the Coast Line is the first to supply the convenience of a cup absolutely without price and without inconvenience. The passenger department believes that its patrons will not only make the experiment the success which will be required to make of the convenience a permanency on all trains.

NO SPITTING SIGNS

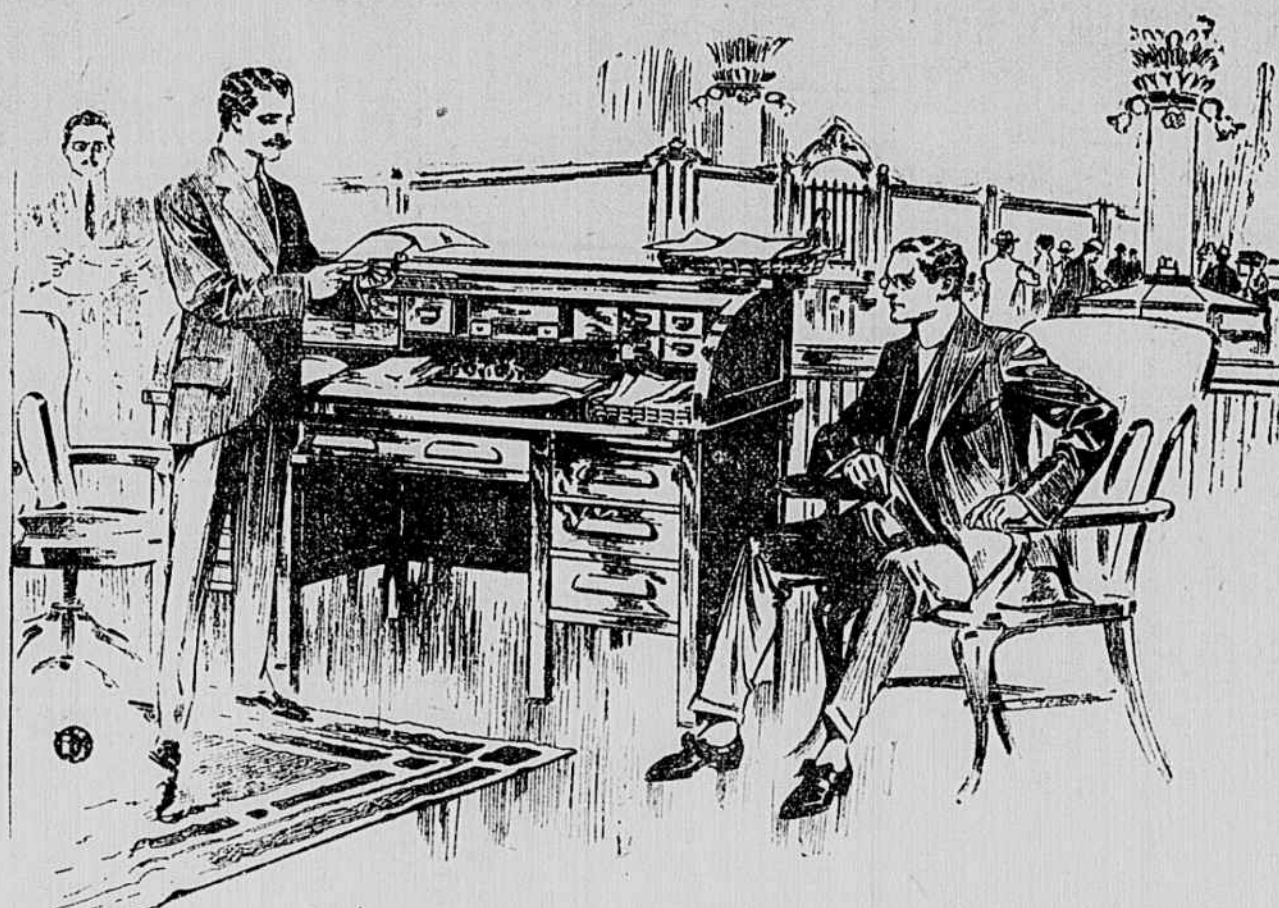
Administrative Board Refuses Use of Ornamental Lamp Posts.

Use of the ornamental lamp posts on Broad Street, which the Administrative Board has refused to allow, was the subject of a meeting of the Administrative Board yesterday. The Police Department being notified that such use of the lamp posts was inadvisable.

The complaint of Groves & Crenshaw, Inc., against the Street Cleaning Department was referred to Superintendent Henry Cohn for answer.

The following men were added to the street cleaning force: A. B. Rife, D. J. Gaines, T. W. Wilcox, Dennis Wilks, R. T. Goulding, W. T. Stephens, George Vaughan, W. H. Perdue, E. E. Hight, George E. Woodson, W. E. Brown.

Bids were invited for wiring the City Gas Works with electric lights for illuminating purposes. The Superintendent of the City Electric Plant was instructed to install at once sufficient lights in the house and in the



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WAGES INSUFFICIENT FOR GIRLS WHO WORK

Lack of Money Given as Greatest Cause of Immorality.

THEIR EMPLOYERS DISSENT

Evidence Offered Before Senate Vice Investigation Committee in Chicago.

Chicago, March 7.—"The employers think that low wages have nothing to do with immorality," said a witness before the Senate vice investigation committee, at which some of the greatest employers of female labor in the city, and a half-dozen women, were witnesses.

Senator Beall, like Julia, a member of the committee, explained to the witnesses who were employers that the committee desired to embarrass no one, but wished information bearing on a bill now pending in the Legislature, making a minimum wage scale of \$12 for women in this State compulsory. The employers held this figure to be excessive and the law an impossibility.

Among the witnesses heard were Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears-Roebuck & Co.; James Simpson, vice-president of Marshall and Co.; E. F. Mandel, president of Mandel Brothers; Roy Shayne, president of John T. Shayne & Co.

Sears-Roebuck & Co., a mail order house, and the largest of the firms, retail establishments, employ in the aggregate thousands of girls and women.

Every sent in the commodious room was taken, and in the rear of the room there was a thick fringe of persons standing.

Audience Hears Little.

Out of consideration for the female witnesses, the witnesses were placed with its back to the audience, and none of those who testified spoke loudly, mostly from embarrassment, the spectators scarcely heard a word of the proceedings.

It developed that practically all of the women employed in the retail stores live at home, and much time was consumed in endeavoring to learn the proper living wage for employees so situated. Witnesses took the position that in employing errand girls and other unskilled help, classed as "juvenile," the employer is under no obligation to pay a "living" wage. They assumed that the girl so employed is entitled to her living at the expense of her parents, and that what she earns merely helps the family fund.

The committee, and particularly Senator Jul, insisted that the other members of the working girl's home earn no more than enough to support themselves, even if they do co-operate, and that if each individual of such a family, or only one of such a family, earned less than a living wage, the whole family suffered, and the employer paying wages too low was shirking his responsibility.

Mandel and Rosenwald expressed the opinion that a girl's character and her environment, and they laid stress on the latter, shaped her life. Wages have little to do with it.

"But doesn't a living wage, or a wage

under that, have much to do with that environment?" queried Lieutenant-Governor O'Hara, chairman of the committee. This was admitted.

"If a girl cannot live on her income, don't you think that, with the pitfalls which surround a young woman, an immoral life offers the easiest way out?" Mandel was asked.

May Become Domestic.

"Not if she is the right kind of a girl; if she is starving and immorality is repugnant to her, as it should be, she can go into domestic service."

"What?" exclaimed Senator Jul. "Do you think there are enough places for domestics to take care of all the underpaid girls and women working in stores and factories?"

"House servants are mighty scarce," smiled the witness, and as both Jul and Mandel had raised their voices, the spectators heard it, and tittered.

Mandel expressed the opinion that \$5 is a living wage for a girl dependent upon herself alone, whereas Jul handed him a pencil and paper and insisted that he go into detail on the matter.

"How much for clothing?" insisted the legislator, and the witness hesitated.

"\$2?"

"No, I should say that \$1 a week would be enough," was the reply.

"All right; \$1. Put it down," said the questioner. "Now, laundry?"

"But these girls live at home; their laundry is done there," said the witness.

"But suppose she doesn't?" pursued Senator Jul. "How much?"

"Say 25 cents, then."

In this way they went down the list—board and room, \$1; sickness, 60 cents; lunches, 70 cents; her fare, 60 cents; and church, assuming that the girls contribute when the collection box is passed, 10 cents.

"Well, that makes \$7.55," said Senator Jul, who had added the column wrong. "And that doesn't include railway fare, theatres, probably about one-half of a girl's necessary expenses."

Mr. Simpson had come prepared with figures which showed, among other things, that the Marshall Field retail store employs 4,222 female clerks, whose average wage is \$10.76.

In the course of the interrogation all the employers were asked to state the net profits of their business, which they declined to do.

Simpson said no State should be allowed to adopt a minimum wage for women, as the business men of that State would be at a disadvantage as compared with other States. It should be a Federal law, if at all, he declared.

The last witnesses of the day were women brought in by deputies, who invaded the segregated district in tiskies with "Jane Doe" warrants.

They talked in whispers and all to the same effect—namely, that they had been unable to make a living at reputable callings and so took the downward path.

"A. J." was a woman of thirty-eight. She worked in a laundry at \$4.50 a week after her husband died and left her with two children.

"You couldn't support a family on that, could you?" inquired O'Hara.

"No, I found I couldn't even support myself on it, so I went wrong."

"How old were you then?"

"Twenty-eight."

"Where are the children now?" she was asked.

"Well, you may be sure they are not in Chicago."

"E. P. B." worked in a St. Louis shoe factory from the age of fourteen years to eighteen, and never got more than \$5 a week. "Then she answered the call and has been in the restricted district for five years. Like the others, she placed her earnings now at about

her contributions to the general fund and she left home.

"R. R." wore a wedding ring, the only piece of jewelry about her.

"Married?" asked O'Hara.

The girl looked at the ring, hesitated and then answered "No, it belonged to my mother. It's the only thing of hers I have."

Those close enough to hear the testimony were reminded of Mandel's testimony about girls going into domestic service when "J. H." took the stand.

"Why did you go wrong?" asked Senator Jul. "Too little money?"

"Well, yes, that was it."

"What did you work at before that?"

"Domestic servant."

"What were you paid?"

"Two-fifty."

"Well, tell us about it."

"I got up at 5 o'clock in the morning and worked until through, generally at about 8 o'clock at night. I had enough to eat, but I didn't want to work so hard. I got to running around with fellows and then I'd want to be decent and would go back to work again, but it was too hard. I began household work after my parents died and I was ten years old. I stuck to it until I was seventeen."

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